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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/901,947	07/10/2001	Gerald L. Jenkins	7663/82744	9222
24628	7590	01/22/2007	EXAMINER	
WELSH & KATZ, LTD 120 S RIVERSIDE PLAZA 22ND FLOOR CHICAGO, IL 60606			REFAI, RAMSEY	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2152	
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE		
3 MONTHS	01/22/2007	PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/901,947	JENKINS, GERALD L.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Ramsey Refai	2152

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 November 2006.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-4, 6-15, 17-23 and 25-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) 5, 16 and 24 is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

Responsive to Amendment received November 02, 2006. Claims 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 12, 13, 15-18, 20, 22, 24, and 25 have been amended. Claim 28 is new. Claims 1-28 are presented for further examination.

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Allowable Subject Matter

2. Claims 5, 16 and 24 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-3, 6-8, 12-14, 17-22, 25-27, and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ronen ('USPN 5,845,267) in view of Gatz et al (U.S. PGPUB 2002/0049806).

5. Regarding claims 1 and 12, Ronen teaches a system for enabling a server to contact an unknown Internet account holder, the Internet account holder being a person or entity responsible for an account for Internet access; comprising:

receiving a notice from the server via a standardized communication pathway, the notice comprising a request time and a requesting IP address, and a communication (column 7, line 65 – column 8, line 1; column 5, lines 38–40);

identifying the account holder based on the requesting IP address and optionally the request time (column 8, lines 1–4);

sending the account holder the communication by an arranged manner (column 8, lines 24–29);

wherein the server need not know the identity of the account holder, and the notice need not contain information regarding the identity of the account holder (column 7, line 65 – column 8, line 1; column 5, lines 38–40). Please note that the server (merchant ISP) only has the IP address of the request. The transaction server and billing server correlate this to a user ID, the merchant server never sees the user ID.

Ronen fails to teach an Internet access account holder being a person or entity responsible for the Internet access account. However, Gatz et al teach a parent control system for use in connection with an account based Internet access server. The parent control system allows a parent, who is the person responsible for the Internet access account, to limit access to a user of a child account based on selections made by the parent. (see abstract, paragraphs [0012, 0014, 0066, 0068]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicants' invention to combine the teachings of Ronen and Gatz et al because doing so would allow an internet account holder to be notified when a user under that internet access account attempts to access information that the user has been forbidden to access. This would allow a parent to be notified if their child attempts to access forbidden sites.

6. Regarding claims 2 and 13, Ronen teaches all the limitations

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as applied to claims 1 and 12, respectively. He further teaches means wherein the step of identifying the Internet access account comprises checking a list of static IP addresses (column 5, lines 46-48).

7. Regarding claims 3, 14, and 22, Ronen teaches all the limitations as applied to claims 1, 12, and 21, respectively. He further teaches means wherein the arranged manner is selected from the group consisting of email, fax, voice, standard mail, and destruction (column 7, line 65 - column 8, line 1; column 5, lines 3840). Note that the billing server would notify the user, if a credit card were billed, standard mail would be used to send the bill.

8. Regarding claims 6, 17, and 25, Ronen teaches a system for enabling a server to contact an unknown Internet account holder, the Internet account holder being a person or entity responsible for an account for Internet access, with means for:

receiving a request for a resource (column 7, lines 65-66);

determining that the request for the resource warrants sending a notice to an account holder (column 7, line 65 - column 8, line 1). Please note that the transaction server determines this and forwards a message to the session server;

identifying a notice destination to which the notice is to be sent (column 8, lines 4-10).

The session server is the destination in this case;

generating a notice comprising an apparent IP address, a time the server received the request, and a communication (column 8, lines 410). The transaction server queries the session server;

sending the notice to the notice destination via a standardized communications pathway (column 8, lines 4-10). The request is sent to the session server.

Ronen fails to teach an Internet access account holder being a person or entity responsible for the Internet access account. However, Gatz et al teach a parent control system

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for use in connection with an account based Internet access server. The parent control system allows a parent, who is the person responsible for the Internet access account, to limit access to a user of a child account based on selections made by the parent. (see abstract, paragraphs [0012, 0014, 0066, and 0068]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicants' invention to combine the teachings of Ronen and Gatz et al because doing so would allow an internet account holder to be notified when a user under that internet access account attempts to access information that the user has been forbidden to access. This would allow a parent to be notified if their child attempts to access forbidden sites.

9. Regarding claims 7, 18, 26, and 28, although the system disclosed by Ronen (as applied to claims 6, 17, and 25, respectively) shows substantial features of the claimed invention, it fails to disclose means for warning a user, the user being a person who initiated the request for the resource, that fulfilling the request for a resource will result in the sending of a notice.

However, Gatz et al teach warning a user when a child account is attempted to establish child account within the child account (see paragraphs [0079, 0085-0087]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicants' invention to combine the teachings of Ronen and Gatz et al because doing so would allow an internet account holder to be notified when a user under that internet access account attempts to access information that the user has been forbidden to access. This would allow a parent to be notified if their child attempts to access forbidden sites.

10. Regarding claim 8, Ronen teaches all the limitations as applied to claim 6. He further teaches wherein the server is a web server that is sending a response to an http request (figure 1, element 121; column 8, lines 4-10).

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11. Regarding claims 19 and 27, Ronen teaches all the limitations as applied to claims 17 and 25. He further teaches wherein the resource is an http resource (figure 1, element 121; column 8, lines 4-10).

12. Regarding claim 20, Ronen teaches a system for enabling a server to contact an unknown Internet account holder, the Internet account holder being a person or entity responsible for an account for Internet access; comprising:

a standardized communication pathway server capable of receiving a notice (column 7, line 65 -column 8, line 1; column 5, lines 38-40);

a parser capable of identifying a request time, a requesting IP address from the notice and communication within the notice (column 8, lines 14);

a login database comprising IP addresses, request times, and accounts (column 4, line 63 - column 5, line 1);

account holder communication subsystem for sending the account holder the communication (column 8, lines 24-29);

wherein the server need not know the identity of the account holder, and the notice need not contain information regarding the identity of the account holder (column 7, line 65 - column 8, line 1; column 5, lines 38-40). Please note that the server (merchant ISP) only has the IP address of the request. The transaction server and billing server correlate this to a user ID, the merchant server never sees the user ID.

Ronen fails to teach an Internet access account holder being a person or entity responsible for the Internet access account. However, Gatz et al teach a parent control system for use in connection with an account based Internet access server. The parent control system allows a parent, who is the person responsible for the Internet access account, to limit access to a user of a child account based on selections made by the parent. (see abstract, paragraphs

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[0012, 0014, 0066, 0068]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicants' invention to combine the teachings of Ronen and Gatz et al because doing so would allow an internet account holder to be notified when a user under that internet access account attempts to access information that the user has been forbidden to access. This would allow a parent to be notified if their child attempts to access forbidden sites.

13. Regarding claim 21, Ronen teaches all the limitations as applied to claims 1 and 12, respectively. He further teaches means wherein the login database comprises a list of static IP addresses (column 5, lines 46-48).

14. Claims 4, 11, 15, and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ronen (USPN 5,845,267) in view of Gatz et al (US. PGOUB 2002/0049806) in further view of Grassle (USPN 6,785,824).

15. Regarding claim 4, Ronen teaches all the limitations as applied to claim 1. He further teaches means for checking one or more files comprising a database comprising dynamic IP addresses, accounts, and times, and the request time is the time at which the server received the requests (column 8, lines 1-4). Although the system disclosed by Ronen shows substantial features of the claimed invention, it fails to disclose specifically means wherein the communication pathway is email. Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and it would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Ronen (USPN 5,845,267), as evidenced by Grassle (USPN 6,785,824).

In an analogous art, Grassle (USPN 6,785,824) discloses a system for sending messages based on Internet usage wherein the communication pathway is email (figure 2, element 108).

Given the teaching of Grassle (USPN 6,785,824), a person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying Ronen-Gatz et al by

employing email for contacting a user. This is a common form of communication on the Internet and benefits the system by making the message immediately available to a user.

16. Regarding claim 11, although the system disclosed by Ronen (as applied to claim 6) shows substantial features of the claimed invention, it fails to disclose specifically means wherein the standardized communication pathway is email.

Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and it would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Ronen (USPN 5,845,267), as evidenced by Grassle (USPN 6,785,824).

In an analogous art, Grassle (USPN 6,785,824) discloses a system for sending messages based on Internet usage wherein the standard communication pathway is email (figure 2, element 108).

Given the teaching of Grassle (USPN 6,785,824), a person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying Ronen-Gatz et al by employing email for contacting a user. This is a common form of communication on the Internet and benefits the system by making the message immediately available to a user.

17. Regarding claim 15, Ronen (USPN 5,845,2677 teaches all the limitations as applied to claim 12. He further teaches means for identifying an account holder using dynamic IP addresses, accounts, and times, and the request time is the time at which the server received the requests (column 8, lines 1-4).

Although the system disclosed by Ronen shows substantial features of the claimed invention, it fails to disclose specifically means wherein the standardized communication pathway is email.

Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and it would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Ronen (USPN 5,845,267), as evidenced by Grassle (USPN 6,785,824).

In an analogous art, Grassle (USPN 6,785,824) discloses a system for sending messages based on Internet usage wherein the standardized communication pathway is email (figure 2, element 108).

Given the teaching of Grassle (USPN 6,785,824), a person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying Ronen-Gatz et al by employing email for contacting a user. This is a common form of communication on the Internet and benefits the system by making the message immediately available to a user. 2

18. Regarding claim 23, Ronen teaches all the limitations as applied to claim 21. He further teaches means wherein the login database comprises dynamic IP addresses, accounts, and times (column 8, lines 1-4).

Although the system disclosed by Ronen shows substantial features of the claimed invention, it fails to disclose specifically means wherein the standardized communication pathway server is an email server.

Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and it would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Ronen (USPN 5,845,267), as evidenced by Grassle (USPN 6,785,824).

In an analogous art, Grassle (USPN 6,785,824) discloses a system for sending messages based on Internet usage wherein the standardized communication pathway server is an email server (figure 2, element 108).

Given the teaching of Grassle (USPN 6,785,824), a person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying Ronen-Gatz et al by

employing email for contacting a user. This is a common form of communication on the Internet and benefits the system by making the message immediately available to a user.

19. Claims 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ronen in view of Gatz et al (US. PGOUB 2002/0049806) in further view McClain et al. (USPN 6,722,214).

Regarding claim 10, although the system disclosed by Ronen (as applied to claim 8) shows substantial features of the claimed invention, it fails to disclose means wherein the response to the hypertext transfer protocol request contains hypertext code that enables a caching server to send notices on behalf of the server.

Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and it would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Ronen (USPN 5,845,267), as evidenced by McClain et al. (USPN 6,722,214).

In an analogous art, McClain et al. (USPN 6,722,214) discloses a system for evaluating web requests wherein the response to the hypertext transfer protocol request contains hypertext code that enables a caching server to send notices on behalf of the server (abstract; column 11, lines 20–25).

Given the teaching of McClain et al. (USPN 6,722,214), a person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying Ronen–Gatz et al by employing a cache server that can send messages in place of the origin server. This benefits the system by ensuring that cached data is protected from inappropriate access or charges even though it is not newly downloaded from the server.

20. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ronen in view of Gatz et al (US. PGOUB 2002/0049806) in further view Forlenza et al. (USPN 6,725,380).

21. Regarding claim 9, although the system disclosed by Ronen shows substantial features of the claimed invention, it fails to disclose means wherein the response to the hypertext transfer protocol request contains hypertext code that aids in preventing the caching of the Web page.

Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and it would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Ronen (USPN 5,845,267), as evidenced by Forlenza et al. (USPN 6,725,380).

In an analogous art, Forlenza et al. (USPN 6,725,380) discloses a system for ensuring security in Internet usage wherein the response to the hypertext transfer protocol request contains hypertext code that aids in preventing the caching of the Web page (column 7, lines 16-21).

Given the teaching of Forlenza et al. (USPN 6,725,380), a person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying Ronen-Gatz et al. by preventing the caching of some content. This benefits the system by protecting the user from future accesses of inappropriate or personal information.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

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however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

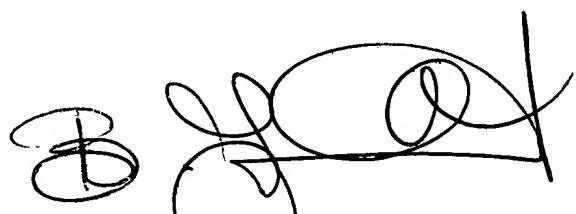
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ramsey Refai whose telephone number is (571) 272-3975. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30 - 5:00 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bunjob Jaroenchonwanit can be reached on (571) 272-3913. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Ramsey Refai
Examiner
Art Unit 2152
January 16, 2007




BUNJOB JAROENCHONWANIT
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER